### THE PORT ROYAL DRY DOCK.

IT PROVES A WHITE ELEPHANT ON THE ADMINISTRATION'S HANDS.

TWO PRIVATE FIRMS HAVE REFUSED TO ALLOW SHIPS IN WHICH THEY HAVE A PECUNIARY INTEREST TO ENTER IT, AND YET SEC-RETARY HERBERT HAS ACCEPTED IT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Oct 28.-The Port Royal drydock is proving a white elephant. Its reported insecurity and the shallowness of the water approaches are matters which shipbuilders and engine-manufacturers regard with much seriousness. They think it unsafe to put vessels in, and two firms have notified Secretary Herbert that docking a ship there would be dangerous, and have declined to take the risk. And yet the Navy Department has formally accepted the dock. This means that the Government has taken a dock which cautious private companies are afraid to employ, but in which naval vessels may be placed.

There dispatches have before pointed out that the Cramps refused to have the battleship Indiana cleaned at Port Royal, before her recent trial trip. Had the ship's bottom been scraped and painted she would have made greater speed than she did. The Cramps would not trust the dock, and from patriotic motives, it is said, preferred to lose some premium for speed in excess of contract requirements rather than send the ship to Halifax.

with an earnest objection to the dock. This company built the engines of the Texas, and has not yet been paid in full for the labor and material furnished. Therefore, in a sense, it is part owner with the Government. Secretary Herbert appears to be anxious that the Port Royal dock should be used by some big naval vessel. He is said to be influenced somewhat by the fact that the station is in Southern waters. Presumably Southern political pressure on him is becoming strong. A few days ago the Secretary urged the Richmond firm to consent to the docking of the Texas at Port Royal. The company, having heard of the reported condition of the dock and not wishing to pay the excessive rates of insurance which would be charged under the circumstances, politely but firmly said. "No."

Thus the Secretary has two refusals on his desk from private companies to take the risk of putting in the dock ships in which they have pecuniary interests. Practically, therefore, the

desk from private companies to take the risk of putting in the dock ships in which they have pecuniary interests. Practically, therefore, the Navy is without a station where its biggest vessels can readily and safely be repaired. Secretary Herbert may believe that the Port Royal basin is in good order. He must think so; otherwise, why did he accept it from the contractors? It seems too severe to say that politics would enter into a case of the kind. Due to the politicians, serious delays in completing naval drydocks have come about; but it is to be hoped that the final acceptance of a big modern basin which cost about \$250,000 would not depend on the wishes of the "majahs" and "jedges" of the Sunny South. But one fact is cleat. However well prepared for the business for which it was constructed Secretary Herbert may think the dock, private companies, notably the two mentioned, regard the basin as insecure and decline positively to risk their property in it. Usually private companies are more cautious than the Government. It is said that Mr. Herbert will this winter order ships to go into the dock. The vessels will be some of those in commission which are owned outright by the Government. There is no doubt of the right of the Secretary to do this. But under the circumstances there is a question of expediency or advisability.

It has been deemed advisable by the Navy

advisability.

It has been deemed advisable by the Navy Department to wait for high water before attempting to dock the battle-ship Texas at Brooklyn, although it was believed that the dock there was capable of allowing the entrance Brooklyn, although it was believed that the dock there was capable of allowing the entrance of the largest vessel in the Navy at any tide. The decision not to dock the Texas except at high water is due to the fact that the sides of the dock are too angularly inclined inward, making it somewhat risky for a ship with so great a bilge as the Texas to attempt to enter excepting under the most favorable conditions. It is known from comparative measurements of the dock and the battle-ship that the latter can enter at low tide, but, while the undertaking is not considered dangerous, the Department thinks it best to be on the safe side.

The situation at the Brooklyn yard is somewhat more serious than it appears to be, for it indicates that in case of an accident to the Texas, her sister ship, the Maine, or larger war vessels, there would be no drydock belonging to the Government capable of accommodating them without risk.

In The Tribune of Sunday last attention was called the possibility of delay in the docking of the Texas, and the difficulty of placing her in the timber dock in the Brooklyn yard was point stability of the dock is not questioned as vessels of much heavier weight have rested securely within much heavier weight have rested securely within its walls, the danger lying in the possibility of a scrape along the side walls of the dock by the sides of the cruiser. It may be remembered that when the New-York was first taken out of water in Brooklyn, danger was present, and she was not floated into the dock until a favorable "spring tide" came along to give her abundance of water and pienty of room. That the Washington authorities are giving attention to this state of affairs augurs well, as it will probably lead to a rushing of work, not only in completing the new Brookyin dock, but in putting the finishing touches to the big structure at Port Royal and making it safe for vessels of all weights and sizes.

MR. IDLER'S CLAIM AGAINST VENEZUELA. HISTORY OF AN EFFORT, LASTING NEARLY EIGHTY YEARS, TO COLLECT \$70,000.

Washington, Oct. 28.-Ancient history and interna tional complications between the United States and Venezuela were the dominant features of a case that was disposed of by the Supreme Court of the United States to-day in an opinion briefly announced by Chief Justice Fuller. The story is this:

Early in the century, when one of the various revolutions which have marked the history of Venezuela was in progress, and at the request General Bolivar, Bogart, Kneeland & Co. and Jacob Idler, of Philadelphia, furnished arms and munitions of war to the Government of Venezuela of t. . value of \$70,000. The claim was not paid, and in 1829 or thereabouts Idler went to Venezuela to en force the collection of the money. He spent ten or twelve years there, and succeeded in getting a judgment from the Supreme Court of the State for about thirty thousand dollars. In the mean time, it is asserted, he entered into contract, on behalf of himself and his associates, with one Chataing, a lawyer, to pay him \$4,400 for money advanced and 10 per cent of the amount of the judgment secured against Venezuela from the first moneys paid on account thereof. Subsequently, the Government of Venezuela being dissatished with the result of Idler's litigation, invoked the principle of Spanish law known as "restituted in interim" for the purpose of naving the judgment set ande and his ciaim dismissed. Two of the three Judges of the Venezuelan Supreme Court, rather than be parties to such a proceeding, resigned their places on the bench and a new court was established, adhoc, out of more complaisant material. The judgment in favor of Idler was revoked and the claim ended.

hoc, out of more companies in the claim ended.

There the matter rested until the institution of the commission of 180 at Caracas, in pursuance of a treaty between the two countries. The claim was then urged before that body, and it decided that the action of the Venezueian Supreme Court was wrong, and gave judiment for the amount of the original indement and interest, amounting to about \$160,000 Venezueia paid \$20,000 on this judgment inder protest, alleging that the Caracas Commission had been unduly and improperly influenced in making its awards, and then stopped. Negotiations were again instituted by the two countries, resulting in the spopintment of a commission, which met in Washington in 180 to examine and adjust claims. The finding of the Caracas Commission was approved and judgment again given, this time in favor of William lider, as administrator of Jacob Idler, for \$200,000.

Upon this judgment about fifty thousand dollars had been paid by Venezuela, when the heirs of Chataing asked William Idler for the \$1.00 and 10 per cent promised to him by Jacob Idler. The demand was refused, and suit was begun to recover. This failed in the lower courts on the ground that a payment under the award made by the Commission in question could not be construed to be a payment under the judgment obtained by Jacob Idler.

payment under the award made by the Commission in question could not be construed to be a pay-ment under the judgment obtained by Jacob Idler



### Telegram from Russia:

"SEND TO ANITCHKOFF PALACE, ST. PETERSBURG, IMMEDIATELY, ONE DOZEN VIN MARIANI, FOR HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY, EM-PRESS OF RUSSIA."

Ordered by the Court Physicians.

A subsequent letter, ordering a further sup-ply of fifty bottles "Vin Mariani," states that H.I.M. the Empress of Russia has derived the greatest benefit from its use.

Fortifies, Nourishes and Stimulates the Body and Brain.

It restores Health, Strength, Energy and Vitality. Avoid Sq. atitutions. Ask for "Vin Mariani" at all Druggista

For Descriptive Rook with Portraits and testi-mony of noted Celebrilies, write to MARIANI & CO., 52 W. 15th St., Mew Tork, Parts: 41 Bd, Hausemann. Longon : 319 Oxford Street.

in the Supreme Court of Venezuela. On the theory that the construction of a treaty between the two countries was involved, an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States by the heirs of Chataing, but a motion to dismiss the appeal was granted, thus ending the case. The Chief Justice held, in passing on the motion, that neither the Circuit Court nor the Court of Appeals had decided that a treaty was involved.

Now comes the Richmond Locomotive Works | WASHINGTON NEWS NOTES.

IMPROVEMENTS IN LIGHTING AND VEN-TILATION AT THE CAPITOL

THE BEHRING SEA DAMAGES UP AGAIN-A LUNA TIC WHO WANTS ONLY \$317,000,000-CAN MR.

sels seized in Behring Sea, as provided in the Paris award, will provide, it is believed, for a mixed commission to assess the amount due. The questions of fact were submitted to the arbitrators and the finding was against the United States. This left the amount of damages to be paid "subject to further negotiation," which is now being had. When this subject was under consideration a year ago between the late Secretary Gresham and Sir Julian Pauncefote, it was decided that the better method of settlement would be through a as secretary of the Executive Committee, was sent better method of settlement would be through a commission. But differences arose as to the phraseology to be used in establishing the commission, and as a short cut to a settlement it was suggested that the United States should pay a lump sum of \$45,000 as damages without going into details. It was not doubted at that time that Congress would make the appropriation. Congress, however, declined to do so, and the whole matter was left in the air. The objections made by the last House of Representatives to the alleged excessive amount of damages proposed, it is thought, will be still more strongly urged in the next House. For this reason a mixed commission is likely to was left in the air. The objections made by the last House of Representatives to the alleged excessive amount of damages proposed, it is thought, will be still more strongly urged in the next House. For this reason a mixed commission is likely to be formed, since the findings of such a court cannot be set aside by the House if the Senate should ratify the treaty which looks to the commission's formation. If the convention should provide for a commission it will consist of two members, one on the part of the United States and the other representing Her Majesty's Government. Their sessions will be held at Victoria, B. C., where all the evidence connected with the seizures in past years has been collected. Should the Commissioners fall to agree upon the smount of the damages, they will be permitted, under the terms of the convention, to choose a third member.

T. B. Mangan, a middle-aged man, who says he halls from the State of Washington, was placed.

No. 221 Lexington-ave.

Mr. Bell was not in the city yesterday. At his to the station-house.

Ernest Hose, a grocer, doing business at No. 350 Nostrand-ave, had been induced by D. S. Moulton, a lawyer, of No. 394 Clifton Place, to cash a check for \$50, and on the strength of the formation which had brought about Mr. Bell's withdrawal from the organization was denied. Mr. Bell lives withdrawal from the organization was denied. Mr. Bell lives in the treaty with looks to the commission the way of the Committee on the part of the United States and the other representation had brought about Mr. Bell's withdrawal from the MXIVth Assembly District, and has been a from the AXIVth Assembly District, and has been a from the AXIVth Assembly District, and has been a from the AXIVth Assembly District, and has been a from the Commission the MXIVth Assembly District, and has been a from the AXIVth Assembly District, and has been a from the Committee on from the AXIVth Assembly District, and has been a from the Committee on Committee on Committee on Committee on Committee on Commit

hails from the State of Washington, was placed in the hands of the police this morning to inquire into his sanity. He called at 10 o'clock upon United States Treasurer Morgan and demanded a draft for \$317,000,000 in payment of a claim he had against the United States Government for 12,000 tons of the United States Government for 12,000 tons of gold lost by the sinking of the steamer Victoria some years ago. He said he had communicated with President Cleveland, and the latter said his claim should be paid. When asked if he had seen the President he answered no, but said he had talked with him by means of fairy sounds known only to the two men. Treasurer Morgan called a Treasury watchman and whispered to him that the man was a crank, and then in loud tones directed the watchman to accompany Mr. Mangan to the Treasury and to see to it that he received a draft for \$317,000,000. The watchman handed Mr. Mangan over to the police.

Controller Eckels has gone to Chicago for a flying visit, and is expected to return here by Wednes-day.

Secretary Carlisle may be debarred from voting in Kentucky this year by technical reasons. He has not had a fixed residence there for several years. and the house he last occupied when in Covington is now occupied by another family. His private is now occupied by another family. His private residence, which he owns is rented, and since he voted from that house he has registered from several hoteis, and the last time from a house now occupied by some one else. If he should be asked to state what place he claims as his residence in Covington it is said he could not give any definite answer. The last registration day is Wednesday, and the Secretary has not yet made up his mind as to his technical right to register and vote.

The United States Court of Claims reassembled this morning after the summer recess, Chief Jus-tice Richardson and the four Associate Justices being present. It was announced that 190 cases on the general calendar and forty cases on the law calen-dar were ready for trial. After calling both calen-dars the Court, without transacting any further business, adjourned for the day. The Court will meet daily at 11 o'clock during its present session.

A motion to dismiss the appeal of the United States from the judgment of the Court of Appeals of the First Circuit in the Berliner telephone patent of the First Circuit in the Berliner telephone patent case was submitted in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day by the Bell Telephone Company, assignee of the patents involved. The ground upon which the motion is based in that the proceeding being one arising under the patent laws of the United States the judgment of the Court of Appears sustaining the patent is final.

Robert M. Burnette and W. K. Moore, secretary of the Boston Merchants' Association, to-day invited Secretary Herbert to attend a meeting to be held in Boston next month relative to improving Boston Harbor. The Secretary was unable to give them any definite reply, but he will attend if possible.

Chief Justice Fuller announced to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States to-day that upon adjournment on Friday of this week the Court would take a recess until Monday, November 11.

General Craighill, chief of engineers of the Army, will leave Washington for St. Louis on Friday, where he will join the Mississippi River Commission and with it make an inspection of the river from St. Louis to its mouth. This season of the year was chosen as the water is extremely low and the condition of the works and the location of bars can be more thoroughly examined. The in-spection is important, as further improvements de-pend greatly upon it.

an interesting question, involving the legal right to record trade-marks in custom houses, has been referred to Attorney-General Harmon for decision. The Elgin Watch Company recorded its name in the New-York custom house, and the light Watch Company did the same thing. The Elgin Company charged that the light Company had infringed its trade-mark with the evident purpose of deceiving the public. It appeared that the light Watch Company had had its trade-mark recorded first.

### N) WORRY OVER THE MAINE.

SECRETARY HERBERT SAYS THE AL-LEGED DEFECTS AMOUNT TO NOTHING.

TRIMMING TANKS AND BALLAST WILL MAKE HER RIDE LEVEL-THE OFFICERS ON BOARD

ALSO UNCONCERNED. Washington, Oct. 28.-Secretary Herbert this afternoon made the following official statement about the defects in the Maine:

"The Maine was designed to be on an even keel at her normal draught of twenty-one feet six inches with 400 tons of coal on board. She has now been fully loaded with over 800 tons of coal, and her draught forward is two feet five inches greater than This is not un to nmon. Many other ships when fully loaded are 'down by the head' more or less. When the ship has been at sea for a few days this will be corrected, in great part at least, by using the coal, which is generally taken from the forward part of the vessel. It would of course be preferable that she should not be 'down by the head' quite so much as she is, but this will be corrected by the use of the after trimming tank provided for this purpose and by some shifting of stores to the aft roo

add some permanent baliast. "As to the listing of the Maine to starboard, this is not a matter of importance. It can be easily corrected by adjustment of weights in loading. The Atlanta and Hoston nave both proved to be very serviceable ships, but in each of these there is a list nearly double that of the Maine, and this is also corrected by loading. These vessels both list when unloaded about seven degrees, or nearly double the list of the Maine. The old frigate United States, which was a splendid vessel in her day, was required to be trimmed twenty-eight inches by her head' to get her full speed."

Officers at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and on board the Maine were not disposed to discuss the reports as to the condition of the cruiser yesterday, bereliterating the assertions made on Sunday that the ship was all right. It was expected that some slight changes in the disposition of weights on board the ship would be made, and as she did CARLISLE VOTE IN KENTUCKY?—THE
COURT OF CLAIMS REASSEMBLES.

Washington, Oct. 28.—Electricity will supplant the old system of gas lighting in vogue at the Capitol. Extensive improvements are being made, and hereafter the House and Senate will receive their illumination from a finely equipped electric plant, which has just been installed. As a consequence of the introduction of electric lights, the old gas pipes in the dome will probably be removed. These pipes have never been renewed since first put in place, and are badly rusted and leaguested of the louse and senate will be fit owned as to breath this senson. The air conduits have all been cleaned out, and where possible have been intend aftersh, and new colors have have been unted aftersh, and new colors have have been trained at the sensor. The British Ambassador, accompanied by Mr.

The British Ambassador, accompanied by Mr.
Bax-Ironsides, of the British Embassy, introduced Sir Mackenzie Bowell, the Canadian Premier, and Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian Premier, and Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian Premier and Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian Minister of Just when the slip would spake of the matter all were of the disposition of the coal, ammunition and stores on board. The Capitol, in many of the committee rooms. The Capitol, in many of the committee rooms, the Capitol, in many of the committee rooms, the Capitol, in such a such and the control of the coal was taken from the formation of the coal and the coal of the not sail yesterday for Gardiner's Bay, as it has been announced she would, it is likely that the

EDWARD BELL LEAVES TAMMANY.

RESIGNS AS A MEMBER OF THE EXECUTIVE COM-MITTEE-A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

Ex-Park Commissioner Edward Bell, secretary of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee, has resigned from Tammany. Mr. Bell's resignation as a member of the Tammany Executive Committee, which has the effect to vacate his post to James J. Martin, chairman of the Executive Committee, yesterday. It was as follows:

Committee, J. Martin.

Hor. James J. Martin.

Dear Sir: Herewith I beg to tender my resignaDear Sir: Herewith I beg to tender my resignation as a member of the Executive Committee of
tion as a member of the Executive Committee, of
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tion as a member of the Executive Committee, of

warden of Ludlow Street Jail, who performs the functions of the district leadership, last night was asked about Mr. Bell's resignation. "I know nawthin about it," said Keating, "except that I heerd that he'd sent it to Jimmy Martin to-day.
"Why did he resign."
"Depon. "Space it was on account of stekness in

"Dunno Spect It was on account of sickness in his family. He didn't take the trouble to register this year," added Keating, revealing the small interest Mr. Bell was taking in the Tammany cam-

terest Mr. Bell was taking in the Tammany campaign.

Mr. Bell became associate leader of the old XIVth District, with James P. Keating, after the annual Tammany reorganization of 1893, and succeeded John C. Sheehan as secretary of the Tammany Executive Committee. He was appointed a Park Commissioner by Mayor Giroy to succeed Paul Dana, resigned, in April, 1894, but in a short time refused to act in harmony with his Tammany associates, the result of which was frequent collisions in the board meetings with his fellow-Commissioners, George C. Clausen and A. B. Tapien. It was reported last spring that Mr. Bell's general attitude of hostility to the Tammany methods of the majority of the Board would be recognized in his retention by Mayor Strong. Mr. Hell, however, went out with the old Board. Strong, Mr. Bell, however, went out with the old Board.
His resignation from the Tammany Executive Committee was regarded in political circles as one of many evidences of the impending collapse of the Tammany canvass, and it was said would be followed by similar withdrawals.

### CHARITIES COMMISSIONERS CONDEMNED.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COUNTY MEDI-CAL SOCIETY-A PROTEST AGAINST THE PRO-POSED CHANGE IN THE MANNER OF APPOINTMENTS.

The New-York County Medical Society held its ninetieth annual meeting last evening at the New-York Academy of Medicine, West Forty-third-st. There was a large attendance. President Expert H Grandin presided; Dr. Charles H. Avery was secretary, and Dr. John S. Warren treasurer. Sir secretary, and Dr. John S. Warren treasurer. Sir Richard McCormick was elected an honorary memiber of the society.

Dr. Brill offered the following resolutions:
Whereas, The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, witnow prefering charges against tem, have abolished the consulting and medical ards in Gouverneur Fordham City Maternity, orkhouse and Almshouse and Randall's Island aptials, and the Hospital for Nervous Diseases, of for incurables, and Whereas The Commissioners have conferred upon a College of Physicians and Surgeons, University section (College Bellevue Medical College and purint Division of Bellevue Hospital the power to all vacancies upon medical boards at these hospits, and to appoint all internes in these hospits, and

whereas, the colleges named are incorporated assistations, and their faculties, with the Fourth Division of Believie Hospital, are composed of less han one hundred physicians, and Whereas. There are in the County of New-York hout three thousand physicians who are excluded from the medical boards of the hospitals mentioned, is well as of Believie and Harlem hospitals, except by courtesy of the incorporated colleges and the Fourth Division of Believie Hospital, and Whereas, These hospitals are county hospitals and are supported by taxayers of the county, herefore, be if Resolved, That we, the Medical Society of New-fork, protest against this outrage upon the medi-

Resolved, that we the alertal society of the Pyork profession of this county, and condemn the action of the Commissioners of Public Charitte and Correction in delivering to three incorporate colleges three-fourths of the appointments upport the consulting medical boards of these nospitals, to whose support the profession at large, as tax payers, contribute

The resolutions were adopted with only a few The resolutions were adopted with only a few

dissenting votes and were ordered to be presented to the Mayor and the Commissioners of Charities to the Mayor and the commissioners of Charlies by a committee consisting of President Grandin and Drs. Murray, Webster, Jacobi and Rossa. In regard to a suit for \$0.000 damages brought by an optician against Dr. Frank Van Fleet, for alleged libellous remarks made by Dr. Fleet at a meeting of the society, it was resolved that the society should defend the suit against Dr. Van Fleet.

the New-York custom house, and the ligin Watch Company did the same thing. The Eigin Company charged that the ligin Company had infringed its trade-mark with the evident purpose of deceiving the public. It appeared that the ligin Watch Company had had its trade-mark recorded first.

The Bureau of Ordnance has about completed the specifications for the armor plate for the battice-ships authorized by the last Congress. The regulations will require the plates to withstand the fire of larger guns than have been used on plates of the same thickness heretofore, and will also require the shipbuilders to be more prompt in submitting diagrams of the plates required.



SKIN CURE Instantly Relieves TORTURING SKIN DISEASES

And the most distressing forms of itching, burn-ing, bleeding, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood hu-mours, and points to a speedy cure when all other remedies and the best physicians fail.

SPECOT CURE TREATMENT. - Warm baths, with

Sold throughout the world, and especially by English and American chemists in all the principal cities. British deput: r. Newson & Nova, it. Kong Februarder, Lordon. Potten Baro & Carn. Corr., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

### SWINDLING RIGHT AND LEFT.

"As to the listing of the Maine to starboard, this MANY CHARGES AGAINST A BROOKLYN PRISONER

> CHECKS AND BANKBOCKS AS COMMON AS AU-TUMN LEAVES-DECOYED BY A BANK EMPLOYE.

The police of the Fifth Precinct of Brooklyn have ner whom they believe to be a clever swindler, and who has for several days been trying to get the banks to cash a bogus draft on the First National Bank, of Pittsburg, Penn., for \$19,000 under the pretence of opening an account. The prisoner, who described himself as Charles Held, jr., is believed to be the same man who tried to swindle the Mochanics and Traders' Bank, at Franklin-st. and enpoint-ave., and the Seventeenth Ward Bank, in Manhattan-ave., out of several thousand dollars on Saturday by getting the large draft cashed.

When the prisoner presented himself at the Machanics and Traders' and Seventeenth Ward banks he described himself as Charles Held, jr., and said that he had only recently come from Chicago, and intended opening a butcher's business. The first knowledge that the police had of the attempted swindles was brought to their knowledge on Saturday by Robert W. Paynter, cashier of the Mehanics and Traders' Bank, who visited the Seventh Precinct Station, and reported his suspicions of the visitor, whom he had had during business hours. Detectives soon learned of the attempt that been made to swindle the Seventeenth Ward Ban's. The description of the man that the police found also tallied with that of a man whom the postoffice authorities have been looking for for some time robbing the mail boxes of letters containing drafts and money. While the detectives from the different police

precincts were looking for the prisoner he walked into the Dime Savings Bank, at Broadway and Myrtle-ave., at noon, and approaching the cashler's window, presented the bogus draft and asked the cashier to honor it. Vice-President G. T. Totten, who acts as paying teller, was just leaving the bank, and his assistant, Charles Kroeck, took his place. Held spoke with a German accent, and his manner caused Kroeck to suspect that all was not right. Kroeck recognized him from the description given in the morning papers as the man who had tried to swindle the two barks in Greenpoint on Saturday. When the man destred to make a deposit of \$19,000 Mr. Kroeck replied that the bank received only \$360 on one deposit, but that he could open an account for other members of his family. Held then asked for four bank books.

"All right. I will open the accounts," said Mr.

But how about the honoring of this draft for \$19,000, so that I can deposit the greater part of Mr. Kroeck continued it?" inquired the visitor. to talk with Held until Policeman Jones, of the Fifth Precinct, for whom he had sent, appeared. When Jones placed his prisoner under arrest the latter turned pale, and almost fainted. Recovering quickly, he drew a knife, but before he could it the officer had disarmed him and taken him

Solve said that he would like is borrow file, as the banks were closed for the day. Mr. Smith gave him the file and held left his bankbooks for security.

Several New-York detectives identified Held last night as the man for whom they had been looking. The detectives said the Held last night as the man for whom they had been looking. The detectives said the Held caled on October 25 on George Nichols of N. 188 Broadway. New-York, and told Mr. Nichols that he had inherited \$15,000 by the death of the Seventh Ward Rank for \$15,000 by the death of the Ward Rank for \$15,000 by the death of the Ward Rank for \$15,000 by the death of the Ward Rank for \$15,000 by the death of the Ward Rank for \$15,000 by the death of the Ward Rank for \$15,000 by the death of the Ward Rank for \$15,000 by the death of the Ward Rank for \$15,000 by the death of the Ward Rank for \$15,000 by the death of the Ward Rank for \$15,000 by the death of the Ward Rank for \$15,000 by the death of the Ward Rank for \$15,000 by the death of the Ward Rank for \$15,000 by the death of the Ward Rank for \$15,000 by the death of

### MR. VAN ALEN IN NEWPORT.

IT IS REPORTED THAT CORNELIUS VANDERBILT AND JAMES P. KERNOCHAN WILL BE BONDSMEN. ort, Oct. 28.-James J. Van Alen arrived here

It is reported that he comes to surrender himself, and that he will not mortgage his villa in order to give ball, but that Cornelius Vanderbilt and James P. Kernochan will both go on his bond, with perhaps one or two others. These two men are here. ore it was proposed to mortgage the Van Alen They are the ones who were to become sureties betate.
A later report has it that the writ has been served oright. The deputy-sheriff cannot be found, but there interested in the case consider it extremely

improbable. The Sheriff was informed to-day that a mortgage on Wakehurst, if othered, would be accepted. The America Surety Company, of New-York, is reported to be arranging for the bond.

(My mama used Wood Soap) (I wish mine had)

WOOLENS will not shrink if WOOL SOAP

kaworth, Schodde & Co., Makers, Chicago.

63 Leonard St., New York; 3 Chatham &t., Boston; 927 Chestnut St., St. Louis.

"PULLS" WERE NECESSARY.

Continued from First Page.

Scannell. Before doing it I refused Gray, I anything to his credit or discredit, oner Post-By the way, I had a report of the officers of the Department that Commissioner Post-By the way, I had a report from one of the officers of the Department that Mason spends his time looking out on the shipping. President Cram-Well, I am perfectly willing to

President Cram-Well, I am perfectly willing to remove him.
Commissioner Phelan-Yes, but he has been doing some very good work in the department, hasn't he?
President Cram-Give him some reasonable notice to get some other employment. Scannell will have to discharge him, I think."
Extract from September 25, 1833: "List of rodmen from Civil Service Board."
President Cram-What pull has he got? There is nobody there that we want."
Engineer-We have looked over these men. They are all pretty good men. The best one is Murphy. President Cram-Well, who in — is Murphy. President Cram-Well, who in — is Murphy? Murphy may be a Republican for all I know. Let him go to McCleilan. The first indorser is from Croton, N. Y. Tell him to bring a letter from Mr. Purroy and Mr. Docherty. I move that it be tabled."
"Now Mr. Cram." said Commissioner Terry.

"Now Mr. Cram" said Commissioner Terry, "when you asked: 'Who the — is Murphy, he may be a Republican for all I know,' did you mean that if he was you would not appoint bim?"

him?"
"No. Why, do you know ' have appointed men
from your organization, Mr. Terry?"
"What organization do I belong to," demanded

Commissioner Terry.

"Why the reformers, the Republicans, I forget what you call them." and the witness laughed. Then Commissioner Terry resumed the reading of the minutes. November 2, 1893, executive session.

November 2, 1893, executive session.

President Cram—How soon will you start the pier—on Monday?

Engineer—Oh, sir, we have got to get a little material first.

President Cram—That means work for seventy men all winter—dock builders.

Engineer—The filling between Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth sts. has settled so that it requires some more, and we want about four thousand loads. I want to know if Plunkitt will go on with it. He caims it under some old agreement. DIDN'T WANT A "ROW" WITH PLUNKITT. President Cram-I wouldn't have a row with him. I would give at to Plunkitt because he is ill and it

is only a trifling matter. It would break his heart. Commissioner Phelan-Oh, yes; I would not be the cause of his death or any one else's. President Cram-I move that the treasurer be

authorized to give Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth sts. to Plunkitt. It is only a trifling matter, and he has a contract there. Extract January 4, 1894. Executive session. Commissioner Phelan-Senator Plunkitt requests the appointment of Frank Mooney as a dock builder,

nd says it is an urgent case. Engineer—I have got an extra gang on my hands. Commissioner Phelan—The Senator really wants Commissioner Friedman The Sendon Teams this as a particular favor. Commissioner White-Put him off if it's possible, but I don't like turning out one man and putting in

another.

Commissioner Phelan—Can't you put him on?

Engineer-I don't know. Suppose so. May have to
put off somebody.

Commissioner Phelan—I gave a very nice man,
Commissioner It was promised by Mr. Croker to Mr.
Dalton, and I have been trying to get him ap-Quinn was subsequently appointed a laborer at

Si5 a month.

Commissioner White—Who is Bowen?

President Cram—He was appointed for Richard Croker some time ago and does not get steady work. He is a very good man, and lives in one of your districts. I appointed him before you came into the Board.

May 31, 1894. A communication was received from the St. John's Guild asking a berth for barge.

President Cram—Deny that as far as Thirty-fourth-st., North River. They are a nuisance there. Third and Rutgers sts., I don't care about them. This is a public pier used for excursion boats. They pay nothing and never pay anything, and I think had better go on private property and pay for it.

for it.

Commissioner Phelan-Send them up to Fiftysecond-st.

President Cram-That is Plunklit's. Deny them
that at Thirty-fourth-st. and refer them as to the
other to the dockmasters to examine and report. REQUESTS EASILY GRANTED.

September 6, 1891-President Cram-I do not know what Commissioner Phelan objects to. Probably Plunkitt told him something. Tell Mr. Phelan to

President Cram-What do you want to-day. Mr. Plunkitt-I wanted to get a permit. President Cram-I will give you anything if you vill never come here again.

Mr. Plunkitt-I will be over again to-morrow. President Cram-He wants to break some law here

President Cram—He wants to unload 5,000 bricks on a pler at Forty-seventh-st.

President Cram—Granted.
Mr. Plunkitt—Thanks.
September, 13, 1834—Mr. Parker—They went off and left their work. You can't depend on that Farrell. He has been laid off a dozen times. He is fonder of rum than anything else.
President Cram—That shows good taste. Shows he is a gentleman by instinct.
September 17, 1894—A communication was received as to the dredging for Plunkit: & Smith.
President Cram—Order it done at once.
Mr. Greene—You can't get him to repair that pier.

NEW-YORK.

pier.
President Cram-Never mind, go ahead.
October 4, 1894-President Cram-What are you going to do with O'Donohue? Fitch wants us to pass a resolution declaring ourselves fools.
Commissioner White-What does he want us to do?

ohue's?

Commissioner Phelan—Mr. O'Donohue's.

President Cram—I shall vote, then, in favor of it.

Commissioner Post—I don't think that he has
anything to do with it.

The Engineer—Thiz is James A. Waterbury's.

President Cram—I move that it be referred to

Commissioners Post and Phelan, to examine and

report. eport. May 25, 1832, executive session—President Cram— Fell him to join Tammany Hall. The Engineer—He has. President Cram—Well, promise him.

ONE COLUMN TELEGRAPHED IN A MINUTE

INTERESTING INVENTION SHOWN TO THE NEW

YORK ELECTRICAL SOCIETY. Patrick B. Delany sent 100 words from one point to another over a telegraph wire at Columbia Col-lege last night in three and one-half seconds. The

points were only a few feet apart, though the feat, he says, would be just as practicable were the points a thousand miles apart. The strength of the current used was only a little over one hundred With a greater voltage Mr. Delany says that messages could be sent at even greater speed Mr. Delany is an inventor, and was last night lecturing before the New-York Electrical Society.

Every seat in the lecture-room was taken. When he brought his new invention into use and floated words over a wire so much quicker than has ever been done before he was greeted with applause. Many wondered how it was possible to make one wire do so much, but when the lecturer showed that the messages had first to be placed on a con-tinuous tape, in which holes were punched, so

tinuous tape, in which holes were punched, so many holes representing one letter and so many another, the matter became simpler.

When a message is received a machine called a perforator is used in placing the message on tape by punching the holes representing the letters. Then the message is ready for the transmitter. This is a delicate machine, that will cause the receiver at the other end of the wire to register a small dash on another tape for each punched hole that passes through the transmitter, how fast this perforated tape passes through the transmitter, impelled by whirling cylinders, the receiver faithfully records each perforation at the other end.

One wire in this way can, it is said, carry mes-

ceiver faithfully records each perforation at the other end.

One wire in this way can, it is said, carry messages as fast as fifty or more perforator operators can get them ready for the transmitter.

It took 250 inches of tape for each 100 words, and while it was being telegraphed stop watches were used. The speed accomplished was at the rate of 1.714 words a minute.

The lecturer calculated that even estimating 800 words a minute, 32.914 messages of seventy-five words each could be sent from New-York to Chicago in a day. At 15 cents a message this would bring \$4.851.00 a day or \$1.802.01.59 a year, and afford a well-paying investment. He advocated the use of the instruments by the postal suthorities. All letters, he said, could be mailed to a central postoffice, sent by wire and delivered by the postuman at the other end. The records showed, he said, that there were now about 50,000 letters a day exchanged between



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New-York and Chicago. These could be telegraphed just as well. He knew of no cases where objection would be raised except in those of love letters.

THE ACCUSED POLICE CAPTAINS.

A MOTION BY THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY TO HAVE THE INDICTMENTS DISMISSED. Abraham Levy, counsel for ex-Police Sergeant Felix McKenna, yesterday renewed his motion be-

fore Judge Ingraham, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, for the disposition of his client's case. McKenna was charged with bribery while acting McKenna was charged with bribery while acting as sergeant at the East Fitth-st. police station, under Captain Doherty. The compiainant was Mrs. Thurow, who testified before the Lexow Committee that she had paid \$5 in order to give bail for the inmates of disorderly houses wheat they were arrested. Five other sergeants of the same precinct were accused in the same way. District Attorney Fellows recommended the dismissal of the indictments against ex-Police Captain Michael Doherty, ex-Sergeant Fellx McKenna and Captain John J. Donohue, now under suspension. The District-Attorney said the cases of Doherty and McKenna rested on the case of Donohue, he said, rested on the testimony of Jared Flagg, ir, the real estate agent, against whom there are a number of indictments for renting flats for illegal purposes. The District-Attorney said he did not think a conviction could be had on such testimony. Rasenator Ecclesine appeared as counsel for Donohue.

Judge Ingraham said he would look over the case hue.

Judge Ingraham said he would look over the case
and give his decision in a day or two.

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